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acterized by easy rhythm, graceful thought, and striking, though sometimes incongruous imagery. But they are all in the minor key, — a prolonged and varied dirge-note, — a wail, under a great diversity of titles, of disappointed love, desertion, betrayal, and bereavement. And they give us the impression of their spuriousness as an embodiment of the writer's own experience. We know not her history; but actual grief is less artificial in its utterance, and less recondite in its metaphors. Yet she shows talent enough in working the "love-sick" vein, to prepare us to welcome any subsequent appearance of hers before the public on less lugubrious themes and in more joyous and hopeful strains.

8. — *Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews; with an Introductory Essay on Civil Society and Government.* By E. C. WINES. New York: George P. Putnam & Co. 1855. 16mo. pp. 640.

As we hope in a future number to make this book the subject of an extended review, we will now simply express our high sense of its worth, both as an argument for the divine origin, and an exposition of the contents, of the Mosaic law; and bear our emphatic testimony to the acumen, ability, learning, sound judgment, and religious reverence manifested by the author.

9. — *A History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1688.* By JOHN LINGARD, D.D. From the last revised London Edition. In 13 vols. Vols. I. — VII. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1853 — 4.

AMONG the writers of finished and standard histories of England, Dr. Lingard is by many years the latest, and the last London edition, which he lived to revise, was published only six years ago. He therefore had the advantage of his predecessors in the use of numerous materials disinterred by the antiquarian research of the present century, and in an improved philosophy of history. That he was conscientiously accurate and faithful is denied by none. That, as a Romanist, he often gives a different reading of events or grouping of characters from Hume and Macaulay, is equally undeniable. But no one can understand the history of England who does not contemplate it from the several points of view in which it presents itself to Romanist and Protestant, Churchman and Dissenter. Religion has been the chief working force in the de-